85-2950/

This report was prepared with the co-operation of the Buildings and Inspections Department.

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- to 947-7620, respecting the City's termite inspection program and the availability of grants for termite or carpenter ant control.

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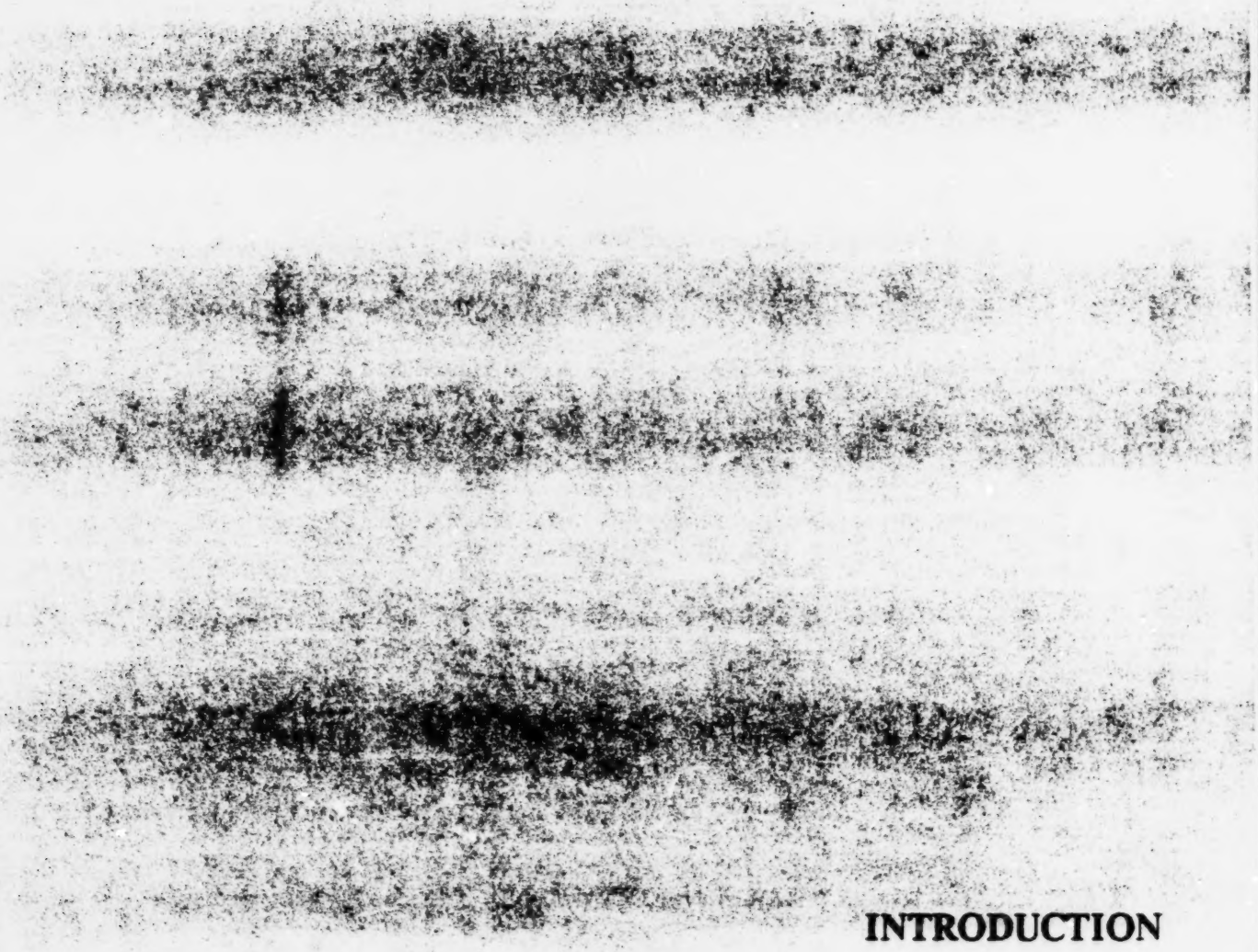


INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

In May 1983 the City of Toronto Planning and Development Department in cooperation with the City's Buildings and Inspections Department, published a comprehensive study under the title, A Review and Evaluation of Toronto's Termite Control Program. That study, along with a concise version highlighting its findings in the form of Research Bulletin 21 (entitled "The Edibile City") was submitted to City Council through its Neighbourhoods Committee in June 1983.

The present document is intended as the first in an annual series along the lines of the Planning and Development Department's Housing, Office and Condominium Monitors. It will:

- serve as a progress report (since the publication of the detailed review and evaluation in 1983) on matters relevant to the City's Termite Control Program, supported where necessary by basic statistical data;

- serve also as the annual report on the operation of the Termite Control program, required from the City by the Provincial Ministry of the Environment as a condition for continuing its financial support.

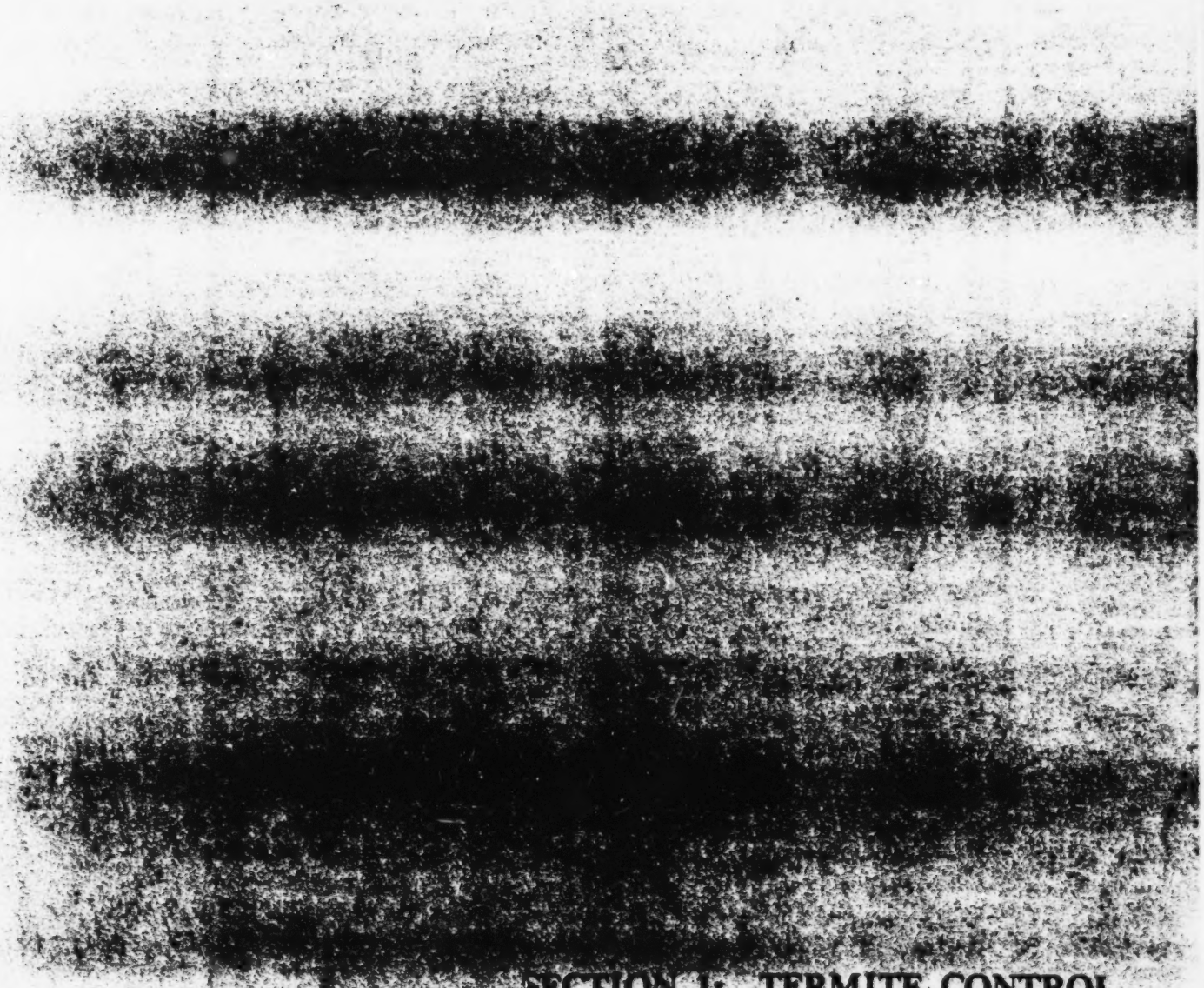
It will also be of interest to property owners, real estate professionals and other concerned groups and individuals.

For a full understanding of the termite problem, readers are referred to the 1983 study. That document deals with the history of the problem, the nature of the insect, the geographic distribution and intensity of infestation in the City. It also traces the evolution of the City's termite control program and evaluates its operation in terms of effectiveness, including chemical and physical methods of prevention and treatment then (and now) in use. It includes a review and discussion of the relevant legislation, pointes out the areas where action was required and makes recommendations for dealing more effectively with the problem. The study also includes information on the carpenter ant infestation and treatment program which, though not eligible for Provincial grants, nevertheless is provided with much smaller grants from the City.

The statistics quoted in the 1983 study were for the period up to about the end of 1982.

Because of the manner in which records were maintained, it was not possible until 1983 to separate statistics on termite and carpenter ant infestation. Therefore the statistics up to 1982 for Wards 4-9 possibly include a small number of carpenter ant cases. No termite infestation has so far come to the City's notice in Wards 1,2,3,10 and 11, so past statistics for those Wards can be assumed to relate exclusively to carpenter ants. From 1983 on, it is possible to separate statistics for termites and carpenter ants for all parts of the City.

The statistics and maps presented here reflect the situation based on the City's Termite Control Program and do not take into account the small number of cases which might have been treated privately and of which the City has no record.



SECTION 1: TERMITE CONTROL

TERMITE CONTROL

One in five City houses in blocks infested by termites

Presently a total of over 22,000 or 19% of the City's house form buildings (non-apartment type residential buildings) are located within blocks where one or more houses have been infested. The ratio increases every year as infestation is discovered in new blocks.

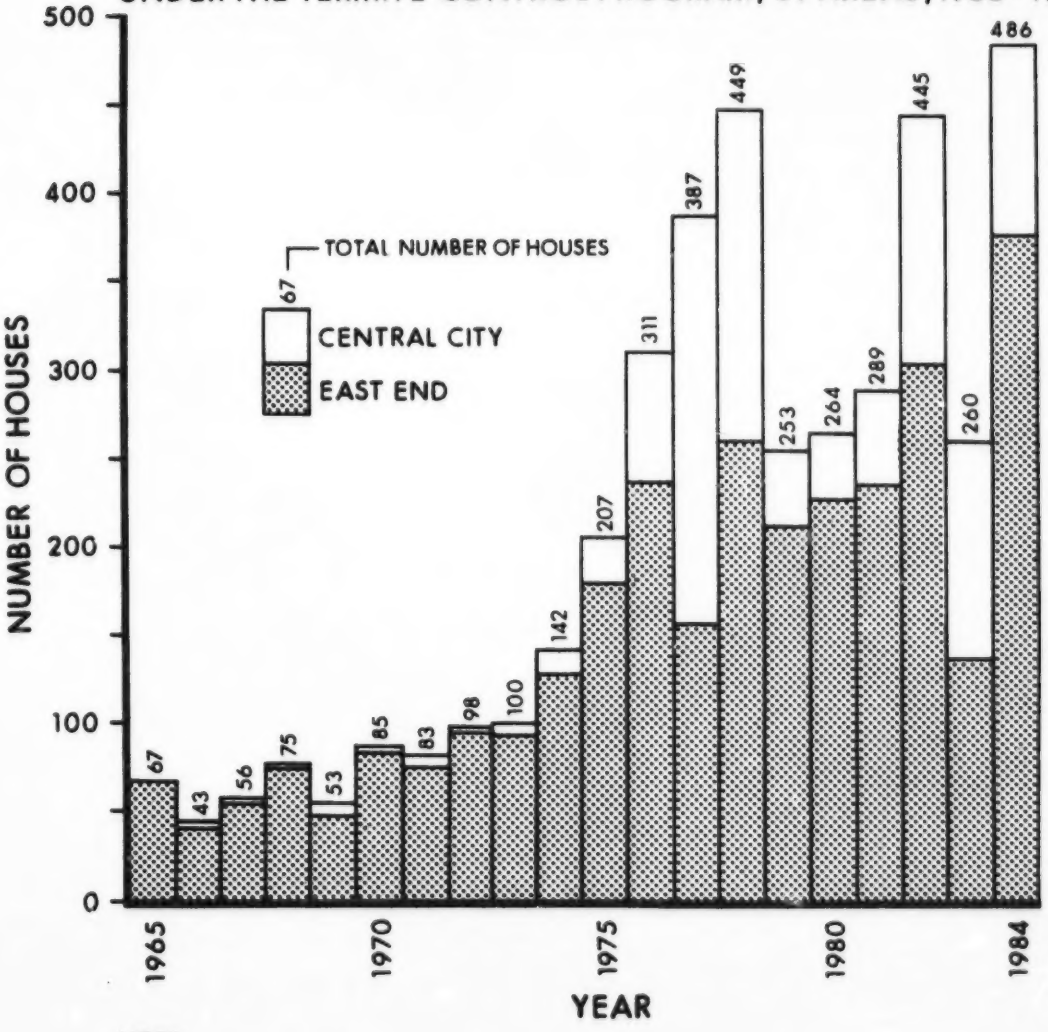
Of the total stock of roughly 113,000 house-form buildings in the City, infestation (or imminent danger from it) has already been confirmed, to the end of 1984, in 4,153 or about 4% of the houses. 3,091 or roughly three-quarters of this number are located in the east end (Wards 7-9); the remaining 1,062 cases are in the central city, Wards 4-6.

A ward by ward analysis of the number of houses located within the areas (blocks) affected by termites is contained in Appendix 1.4. These areas are shown on the Map 4 representing the composite picture to the end of 1984. Areas where infestation was discovered between 1981 and 1984 are also shown on Map 5.

Year to year statistics about the houses treated or approved for treatment from 1965 to 1984, by ward are provided in Appendix 1.1. The breakdown between the east end and central city wards is illustrated by Figure 1.

FIGURE 1

TERMITE GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION AS REFLECTED IN THE NUMBER OF HOUSES TREATED OR APPROVED FOR TREATMENT UNDER THE TERMITE CONTROL PROGRAM, BY AREAS, 1965 - 1984



NOTE:
THE NUMBER OF HOUSES APPROVED FOR TREATMENT IN 1983 WOULD HAVE BEEN LARGER (PERHAPS 350 - 400) THAN INDICATED HERE HAD THE GRANTS PROGRAM NOT BEEN SUSPENDED BY THE PROVINCE FOR MAJOR PART OF THE YEAR.

The substantial drop in the number of houses approved for treatment from 1982 to 1983 (42%) was due to suspension of provincial grants for most of 1983 (and earlier months of 1984) pending completion of review of the termite control program by the Ontario Ministry fo the Environment. Had the program not been suspended, between 350 and 400 houses would have been approved in 1983 instead of just 260.

Infestation no longer confined to the east end

Though the east end wards still account for the major share, infestation has been steadily discovered in parts of the central city in the last few years (Appendix 1.1 and Table 1.1).

TABLE 1.1

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES TREATED OR APPROVED FOR TREATMENT BY PERIOD AND AREA*

	East End (Wards 7-9)		Central City (Wards 4-6)		Total	
Period	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1965-80	2,037	76	636**	24	2,673	100
1981	236	82	53	18	289	100
1982	303	68	142	32	445	100
1983	136	52	124	48	260	100
1984	379	78	107	22	486	100
Total	3,091	74	1,062	26	4,153	100

* Houses are not necessarily treated within the calendar year in which their treatment is approved.

** Including 424 houses in Kensington area treated not under the Termite Control Program but under the Neighbourhood Improvement Program from 1976 to 1978.

The largest number of houses in the City has so far been approved for treatment in Ward 8 followed in decending order by Wards 7, 9, 6, 4 and 5 (Appendix 1.1 and map 3).

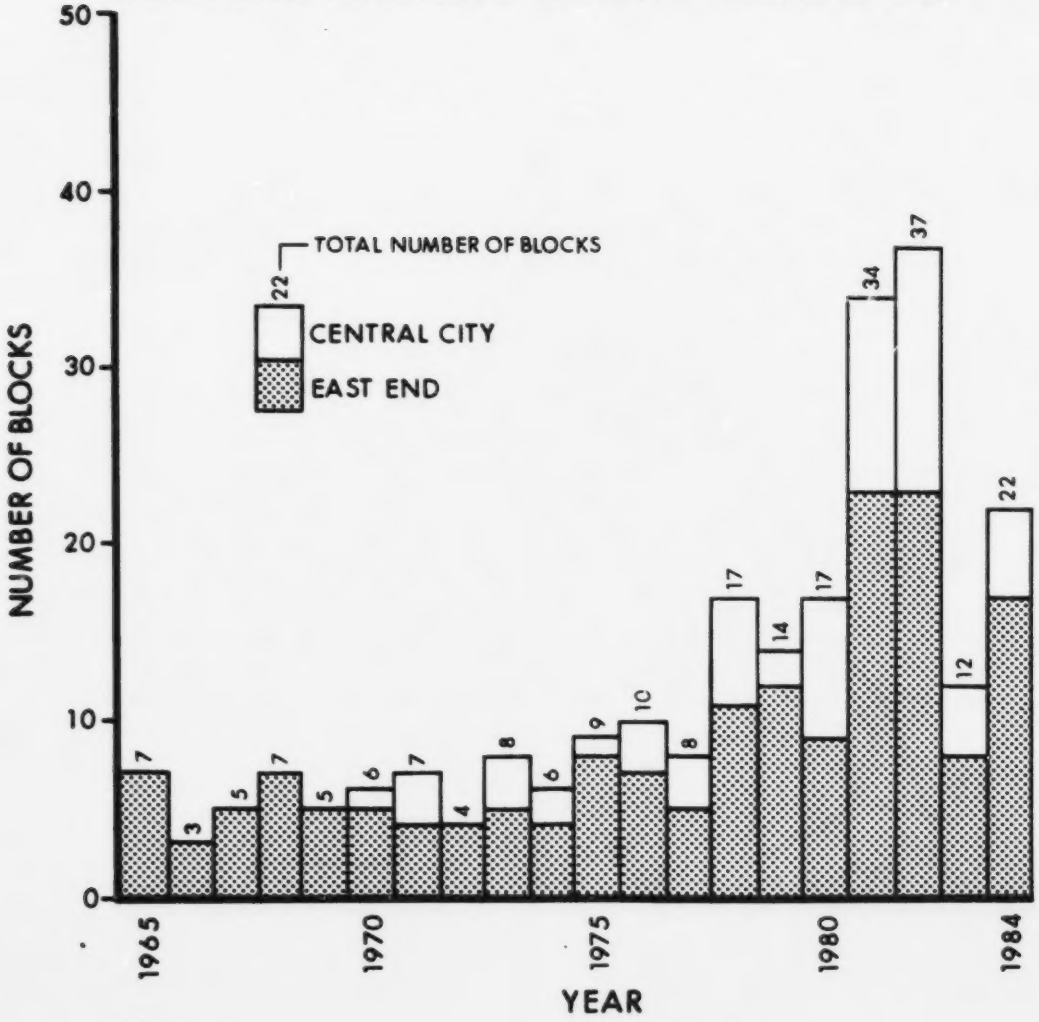
Termites in more than 12% City blocks

Of the 3,080 City blocks, termite infestation in one or more properties has been documented in 387 or 12.6% of the blocks. In

the east end the 310 blocks affected account for about 40% of the blocks in the area.

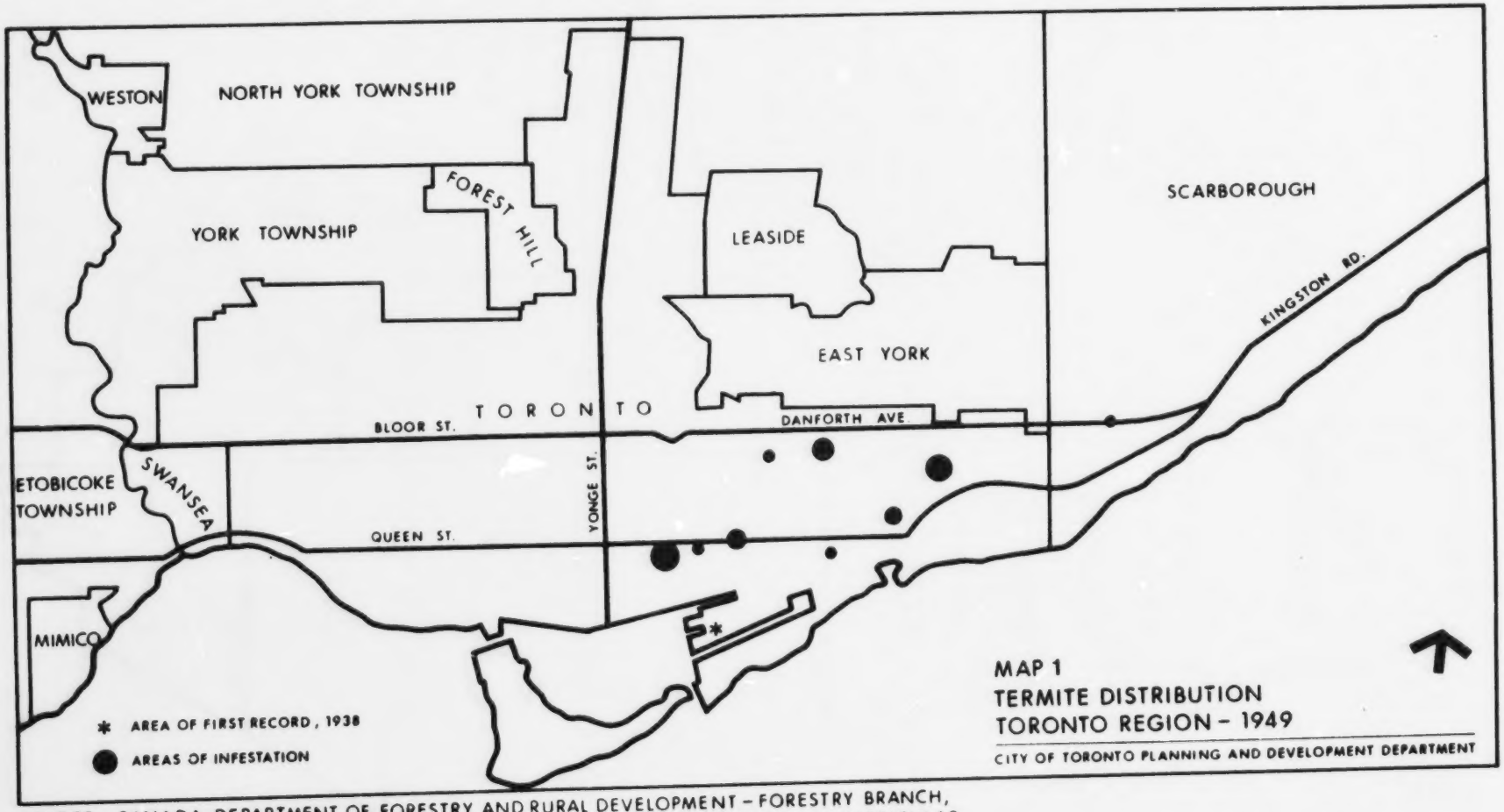
The number of new blocks where infestation was discovered each year is illustrated by Figure 2.

FIGURE 2
TERMITE GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION AS REFLECTED IN THE NUMBER OF NEW BLOCKS WHERE ONE OR MORE PROPERTIES WERE FOUND INFESTED, BY AREAS, TO THE END OF 1984

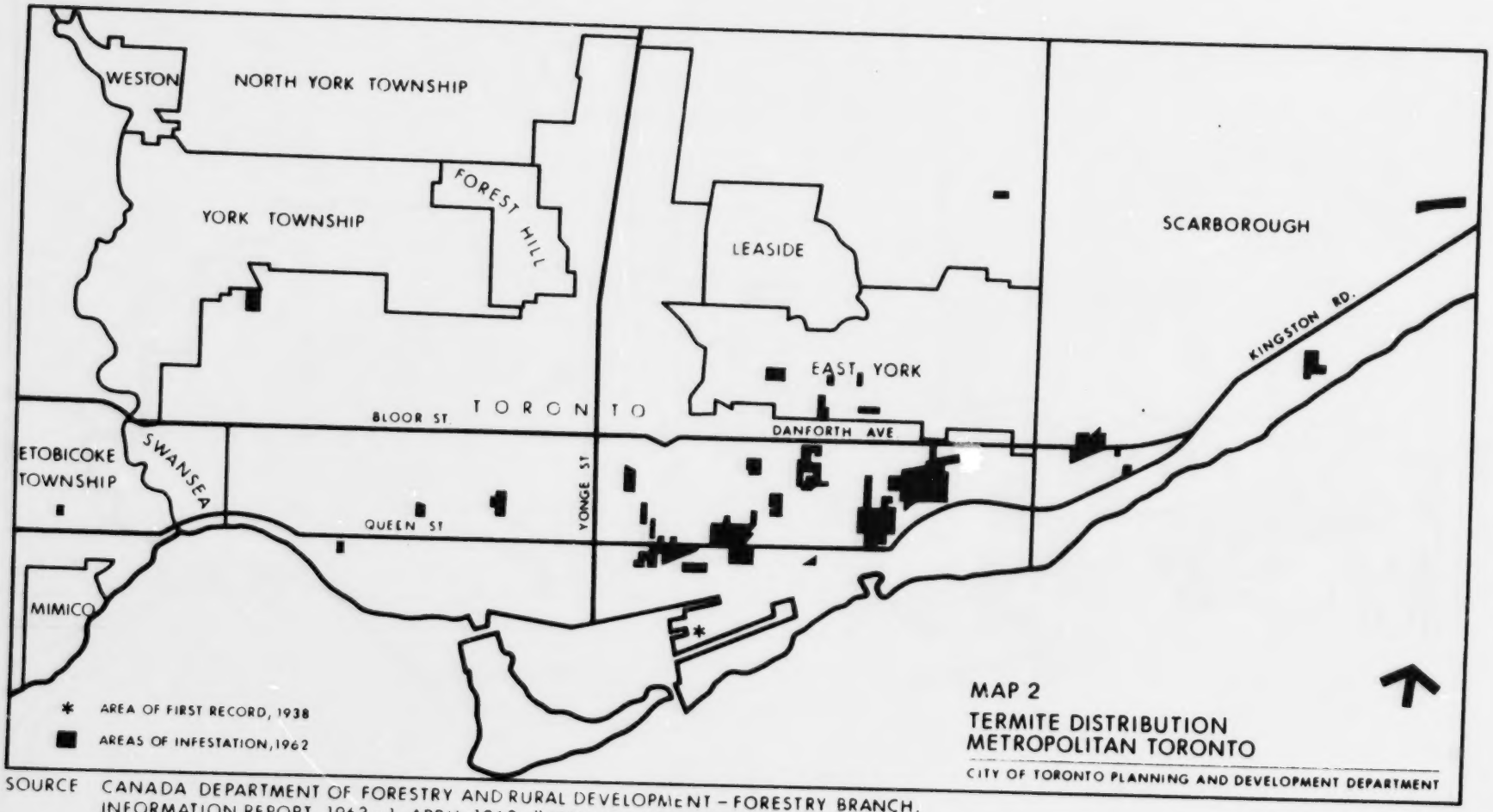


NOTES:
INFESTATIONS HAD ALREADY BEEN RECORDED IN 149 BLOCKS (138 IN THE EAST END AND 11 IN THE CENTRAL CITY) BEFORE 1965.

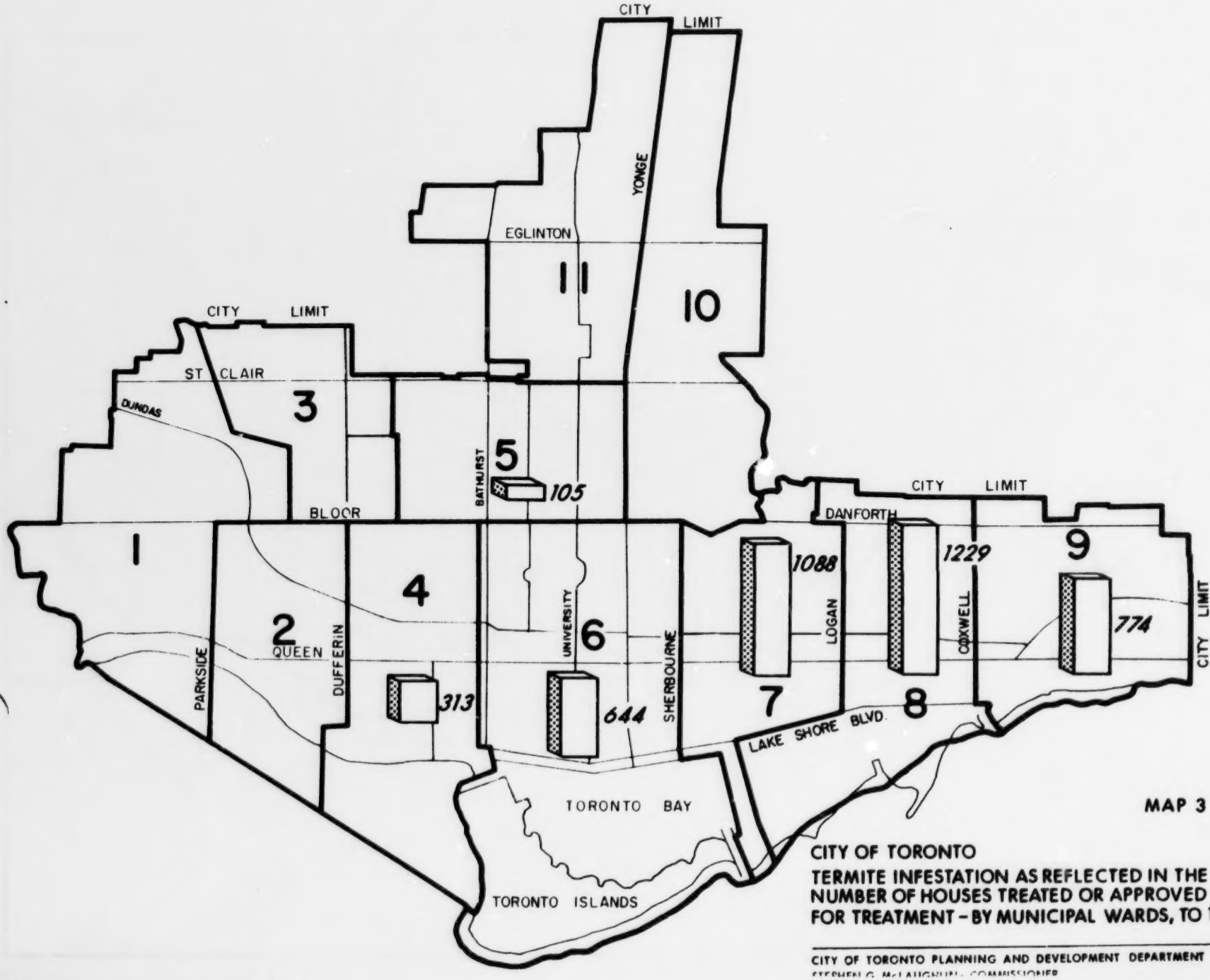
IN 1983 INFESTATIONS WOULD HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED IN MORE NEW BLOCKS THAN INDICATED HERE HAD THE GRANTS PROGRAM NOT BEEN SUSPENDED BY THE PROVINCE FOR MAJOR PART OF THAT YEAR.



SOURCE : CANADA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT - FORESTRY BRANCH, INFORMATION REPORT 1963-1, APRIL 1963, "TERMITES IN ONTARIO WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE TORONTO REGION"



SOURCE CANADA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT – FORESTRY BRANCH, INFORMATION REPORT 1963-1, APRIL 1963, "TERMITES IN ONTARIO WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE TORONTO REGION"



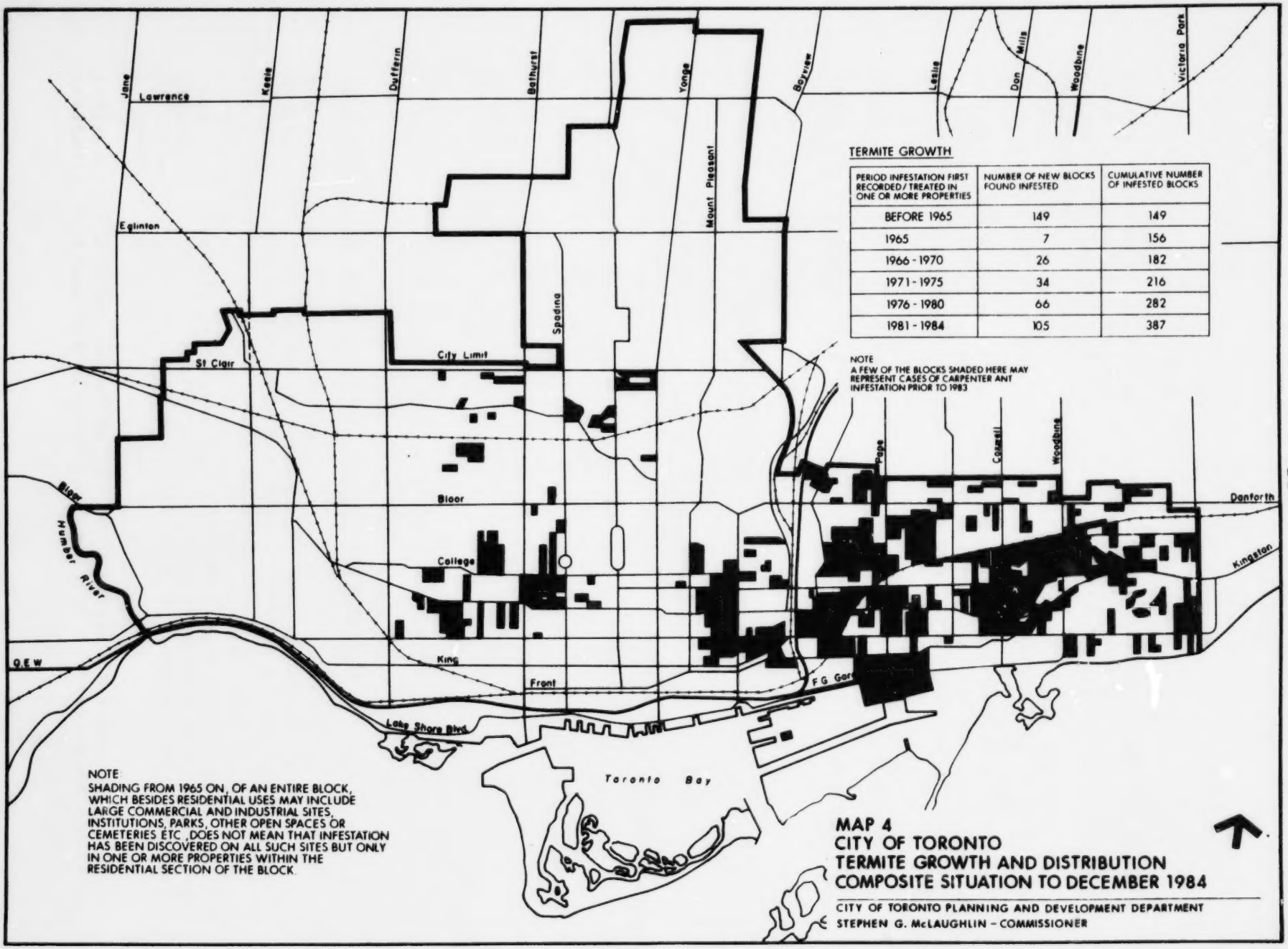
MAP 3

CITY OF TORONTO

TERMITE INFESTATION AS REFLECTED IN THE NUMBER OF HOUSES TREATED OR APPROVED FOR TREATMENT - BY MUNICIPAL WARDS, TO 1984

CITY OF TORONTO PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

STEPHEN G. McLAUGHLIN, COMMISSIONER



TERMITE GROWTH

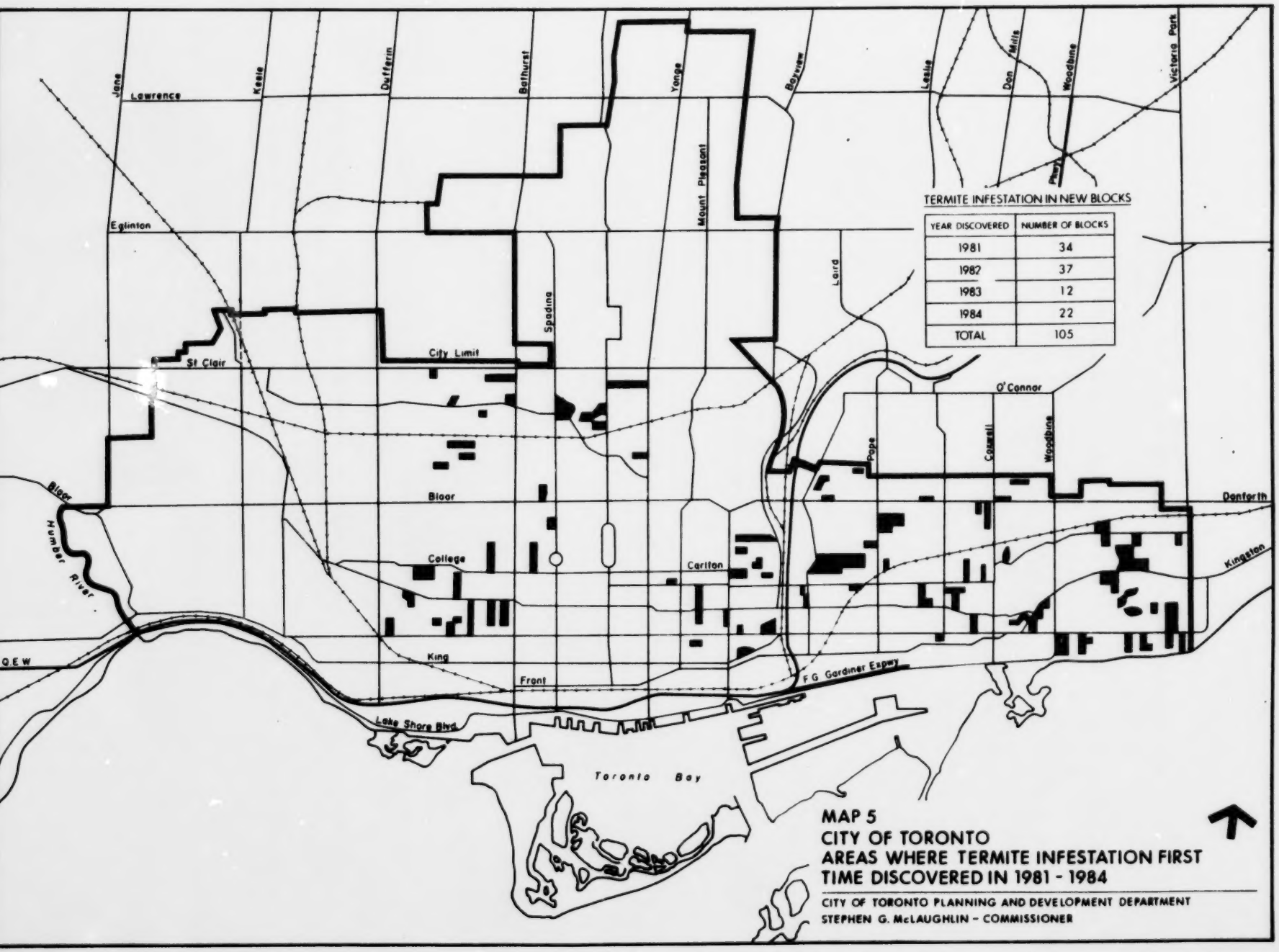
PERIOD INFESTATION FIRST RECORDED / TREATED IN ONE OR MORE PROPERTIES	NUMBER OF NEW BLOCKS FOUND INFESTED	CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF INFESTED BLOCKS
BEFORE 1965	149	149
1965	7	156
1966 - 1970	26	182
1971 - 1975	34	216
1976 - 1980	66	282
1981 - 1984	105	387

NOTE
A FEW OF THE BLOCKS SHADED HERE MAY REPRESENT CASES OF CARPENTER ANT INFESTATION PRIOR TO 1983

NOTE
SHADING FROM 1965 ON, OF AN ENTIRE BLOCK, WHICH BESIDES RESIDENTIAL USES MAY INCLUDE LARGE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SITES, INSTITUTIONS, PARKS, OTHER OPEN SPACES OR CEMETERIES ETC., DOES NOT MEAN THAT INFESTATION HAS BEEN DISCOVERED ON ALL SUCH SITES BUT ONLY IN ONE OR MORE PROPERTIES WITHIN THE RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF THE BLOCK.

MAP 4
CITY OF TORONTO
TERMITE GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION
COMPOSITE SITUATION TO DECEMBER 1984

CITY OF TORONTO PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
STEPHEN G. McLAUGHLIN - COMMISSIONER



TERMITE INFESTATION IN NEW BLOCKS

YEAR DISCOVERED	NUMBER OF BLOCKS
1981	34
1982	37
1983	12
1984	22
TOTAL	105

MAP 5
CITY OF TORONTO
AREAS WHERE TERMITE INFESTATION FIRST TIME DISCOVERED IN 1981 - 1984

CITY OF TORONTO PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
STEPHEN G. McLAUGHLIN - COMMISSIONER

Mainly because of increased inspection and detection by the City staff and also as a result of greater involvement and financial support from the provincial Ministry of the Environment from 1977 on, there was an overall increase of 79% in the discovery of infested blocks between 1975 and 1984. For the same period the increase in the east end was 59% and in the central city 267%.

The east end's share of infested blocks dropped from 90% in 1975 to 80% in 1984, while the share of central City in the same period correspondingly doubled from 10% to 20% (Table 1.2).

TABLE 1.2

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BLOCKS SUBJECT TO TERMITE INFESTATION BY YEAR

	Cumulative Number of Blocks				
Year	Total	East End Wards 7-9		Central City Wards 4-6	
		#	%	#	%
1965	156	145	93	11	7
1970	182	170	93	12	7
1975	216	195	90	21	10
1980	282	239	85	43	15
1983	365	293	80	72	20
1984	387	310	80	77	20

The highest ratio of infested to total number of blocks was found in Wards 8 and 9 (40%), followed by Ward 7 (39%), Ward 4 (10%), Ward 5 (9%) and Ward 6 (7%) (Appendix 1.3).

Help available to prevent and remedy infestation

A homeowner or a person holding residential premises on a lease which obliges the lessee to prevent or remedy damage to the building caused by termites can take advantage of the provincial and municipal grants available through the City of Toronto. The provincial grants can cover 60% of the combined cost of the work, including chemical treatment and wood-soil separation, not exceeding $2,000. A grant not exceeding $1,000 is also available to property owners for the pre-treatment of land on which a house is proposed to be built.

Additionally a grant equal to 25% of the cost of chemical treatment to a maximum of $125 is available to homeowners from the

City's own resources. Thus the applicant can be granted a combined total of up to $2,125.

The average cost of chemical treatment in 1984 was $531, while the average for wood-soil separation work was $2,187. About 50 of the houses requiring chemical treatment also required wood-soil separation work. The average provincial grant in 1984 was $317 for chemical treatment and $1,061 for wood-soil separation work. The position in regard to grants approved in 1983 and 1984 is analyzed in Table 1.3.

TABLE 1.3

TERMITE CONTROL GRANTS APPROVED

	1983		1984	
	# of Grants	Total Amount	# of Grants	Total Amount
Provincial Grants				
. Chemical Treatment	246	$ 69,846	470*	$149,014
. Wood-soil Work	187	145,129	247	247,314
		$214,975		$396,328
City Grants				
. Chemical Treatment	260**	$ 28,457	484**	58,931
Total		$243,432		$455,259

* Including one grant for pretreatment of a site for an owner-occupant home

** The difference in the number of provincial and City grants is accounted for by the applicants who were content with the City grants and did not want to wait until the resumption of provincial grants which remained suspended in most of 1983 and earlier months of 1984.

Prior to 1984 provincial grants were approved on the City's recommendation and were distributed directly by the Ministry of the Environment, but under a new agreement distribution of provincial grants is now a City responsibility.

In 1984 one grant of $264 was approved out of provincial funds for chemical treatment of land before construction. In addition 23 sites were pre-treated through private resources of property owners who were not eligible for grants.

In 1984 whereas the provincial responsibility for funds including that for the previously and currently approved applications for grants amounted to $453,843 (in the calender year), the Province provided to the City $366,457, leaving a shortfall of $87,386 towards provincial liability.

Treatment quite effective, but termites can move on to unprotected properties

In spite of some concerns of an environmental nature, chemical treatment with chlordane and aldrin, predominanelty used at the present in the absence of equally effective and safer alternatives, has proved to be quite effective and long lasting if applied properly and coupled with breaking of direct contact of structural wood with the soil where necessary.

Any possible harmful effects can almost be eliminated if occupants avoid growing root crops in the treated areas immediately adjacent to the building walls. The effectiveness of treatment coupled with precautionary measures of a physical nature has been documented by results of follow-up surveys on treated properties. A survey conducted in 1981 showed that in the houses treated between 1965 and 1980, reinfestation had occurred in only about 4%; in many cases these were houses where wood-soil contact had not been broken. But treatment does not eradicate the deeply buried termite colonies from which the insects go out foraging and attack yet untreated properties in the neighbourhood.

City progressing to more effective control management

From late 1982 to April 1984 the City retained the services of entomologist Dr. Richard Carr to advise it on termite control management. According to Dr. Carr's assessment Toronto was among:

> "the most progressive of all the world's governments in the implementation of a working urban pest control program. Only California and Florida in the U.S. approach the level of concern and effort that the Canadians of Ontario have put forth to protect their wood-bearing structures from the depredations of wood-destroying insects."

The City's concerted effort for the past four years in the direction of enhancing its capability in dealing more effectively with the termite problem can be summarized as follows:

- Increase in the administrative and inspection staff and decentralization of their functions to neighbourhood site

offices, in order to accelerate the processing of applications for grants as well as initial and follow-up inspections.

- Introduction of basic courses on wood-destroying insects designed and initially conducted for inspectors by Dr. Richard Carr in 1983. So far 47 inspectors have completed the courses, which are to be continued in the future.

- Establishment (by the Planning and Development and Buildings and Inspections Department's) of a joint process for regular monitoring and evaluation of the control program.

- Follow-up surveys of treated properties to assess from time to time the effectiveness of treatment.

- Beginning in 1984, the transfer of responsibility for distribution of provincial grants from the Ministry of the Environment to the City, reducing considerably the time taken in paying of the money to the approved applicants.

- Strengthening the preventive measures by amending (through By-law 488-82) the Termite Control By-law No. 189-73, requiring pre-treatment of sites in areas prone to termites.

- Recognition of the need for a program of public awareness and alerting the citizens to the problem of termites. However, such a program has been kept relatively modest in view of the limited funds available from the Province as well as the limited capacity of the pest control industry to handle increased workloads. At the same time the City's real estate industry is seriously considering the possibility of including clauses which refer to termite infestation in agreements of purchase and sale in order to safeguard the interest of would-be home buyers.

- Pursuing the proposal, emanating from the recommendations of Dr. Carr, for establishing a program in urban entomology at the University of Toronto to provide research and technical support for the City as well as the provincial and federal governments. The City has approved $50,000 to be included in each of the 1985-1988 budgets of the Buildings and Inspections Department as the City's contribution towards the establishment of an endowment of $2,000,000.00 for the proposed program.

- The establishment of a special advisory committee of representatives of the City, University of Toronto, the provincial and federal goverments and private industry to monitor and advise the Buildings and Inspections Department in the work of termite suppression.

TERMITE CONTROL STATISTICS, APPENDICES:

TERMITE CONTROL STATISTICS, APPENDICES:

APPENDIX 1.1

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES TREATED/APPROVED FOR TREATMENT UNDER THE TERMITE CONTROL PROGRAM BY YEAR AND WARD, 1965 - 1984

	Other Wards				East-End Wards				
Year	4	5	6	Total 4-6	7	8	9	Total 7-9	Total 4-9
1965									
1966									
1967			1	1	8	35	12	55	56
1968			1	1	13	50	11	74	75
1969			4	4	15	28	6	49	53
1970	1		1	2	14	53	16	83	85
1966-1970									
				3%				97%	100%
1971									
1972									
1973									
1974	5	1	7	13	37	51	26	129	142
1975	3		24	27	88	63	31	180	207
1971-1975									
	16								
1976									
1977									
1978									
1979									
1980									
1976-1980									
				34%				66%	100%

1981	32	12	9	53	89	65	82	236	289
1982	58	42	42	142	91	96	116	303	445
1983	56	34	34	124	40	60	36	136	260
1984	70	4	31	107	103	154	122	379	486
1981-1984	216	94	116	426	323	375	356	1,054	1,480
				29%				71%	100%
1965-1984	313	105	644*	1,062	1,088	1,229	774	3,091	4,153
				26%				74%	100%

* Ward 6 figures include 424 houses treated under Kensington Neighbourhood Improvement program: 1976 - 28; 1977 - 228; and 1978 - 172.

* Wards 1, 2, 3, 10 and 11, where all cases have involved carpenter ants, not termites, are not included. Figures up to 1982 for Wards 4-9 might possibly include a small number of carpenter ant cases which it is not possible to separate because of the manner in which records were maintained.

APPENDIX 1.2

DISTRIBUTION OF BLOCKS WHERE TERMITE INFESTATION FIRST RECORDED OR TREATED IN ONE OR MORE PROPERTIES, BY YEAR AND WARD

	Other Areas			East End			
Year	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Prior to 1965	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	49	38	55	149
1965					7		7
1966				1	1	1	3
1967				2	2	1	5
1968				4	2	1	7
1969				1	3	1	5
1970	1				5		6
1966-1970	1			8	13	4	26
1971	[illegible]			1	2	1	7
1972	[illegible]			[illegible]	2		4
1973	[illegible]		1	3	1	1	8
1974	1	1			2	2	6
1975			1	4	1	3	9
1971-1975	4	1	4	10	8	7	34
1976	[illegible]	1	1	3	3	1	10
1977	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	3	2	8
1978	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	3	4	17
1979	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1980	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1976-1980	3	6	13	13	17	14	66
1981	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	7	4	12	34
1982	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	7	5	11	37
1983	2	2		2	4	2	12
1984	3	-	2	5	5	7	22
1981-1984	11	15	8	21	18	32	105
Total to end 1984	21	22	34	97	101	112	387

APPENDIX 1.3

DISTRIBUTION OF BLOCKS BY TOTAL NUMBER AND NUMBER OF TERMITE INFESTED BLOCKS BY WARD TO THE END OF 1984

Ward	Total # of Blocks	Number of Infested Blocks: Where Houses Treated*	Where No Houses Treated**	Total	Infested Blocks as % of Total Blocks
4	204	21		21	10
5	251	22		22	9
6	461	29	5	34	7
7	251	78	19	97	39
8	251	91	10	101	40
9	281	95	17	112	40
Total	1,699	336	51	387	23

* One or more houses within the block treated or approved for treatment.

** Infestation in these blocks was detected prior to 1965 but no houses were treated or approved for treatment yet under the Termite Control Program (Appendix 1.2).

APPENDIX 1.4

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL HOUSES*, HOUSES TREATED/APPROVED FOR TREATMENT AND HOUSES LOCATED WITHIN TERMITE INFESTED BLOCKS , BY WARD TO THE END OF 1984

	Number of Houses						
		Treated or Approved for Treatment			Total Located Within Infested Blocks		
Ward	Total	Number	As % of Total Houses	As % of Houses In Infested Blocks	Where Houses Treated under program (a)	Other (b)	Total (a) + (b)
4	8,500	313	4	19	1,659		1,659
5	11,424	105	1	7	1,487		1,487
6	6,322	644	10	35	1,812	29	1,841
7	6,649	1,088	16	25	3,980	363	4,343
8	13,041	1,229	9	18	6,664	243	6,907
9	13,115	774	6	13	5,166	762	5,928
Total	59,061	4,153	7	19	20,768	1,397	22,165

* House-form residential buildings within the blocks.

(a) In the 336 blocks where one or more houses has been treated or approved for treatment under the Termite Control Program.

(b) In the 51 blocks found infested (and presumably therefore treated) before 1965 but where no house has yet been treated or approved for treatment under the Termite Control Program (Appendices 2, 7 and 8).

SECTION 2: CARPENTER ANT CONTROL

CARPENTER ANT CONTROL

The enabling provincial legislation, as well as the City's Termite Control Program (but not the provincial grant), apply to all wood-destroying insects; they therefore include carpenter ants, which do not belong to the termite family. Compared with termites, carpenter ants pose a considerably lesser threat and can be treated more easily at a smaller cost. However, treatment for carpenter ants lasts for relatively short period compared with that for termites, so it has to be repeated if infestation recurs.

Carpenter ants not as serious threat as termites

Compared with the scale of termite infestation - measured in terms of the number of houses and city blocks which have been subjected to infestation - a much smaller number has been affected by carpenter ants. The majority of cases have occurred in Wards 10 and 11 (Tables 2.1 and 2.2, Map 6 and Appendices).

The City has been getting carpenter ant control grant applications in small numbers, mostly from Wards 10 and 11, since 1966, but in the last five years the numbers have been increasing because of greater awareness of the problem. Cases of carpenter ant infestation are widely scattered. For example, the average number of properties which were found to be infested at any time was 1.2 per block within the infested blocks in Wards 10 and 11.

TABLE 2.1

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES TREATED OR APPROVED FOR TREATMENT AGAINST CARPENTER ANTS, BY WARDS AND PERIOD

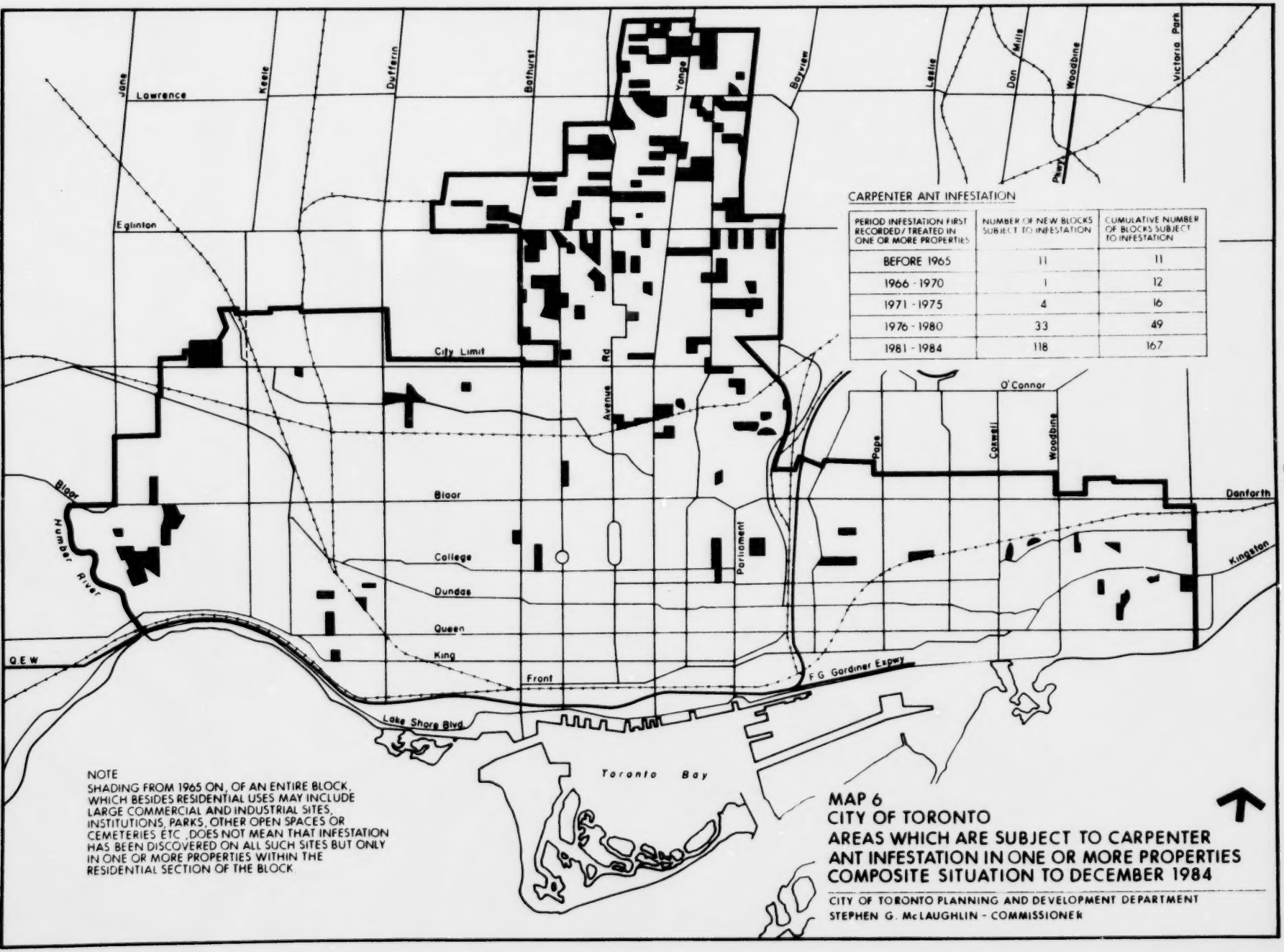
	Up to 1982		1983		1984		Total	
Wards	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1- 3	15	13			2	7	17	9
4- 9	*	*	22	37	11	35	33	16
10-11	98	87	37	63	18	58	153	75
Total	113	100	59	100	31	100	203	100

TABLE 2.2

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF BLOCKS WHERE ONE OR MORE PROPERTIES RECORDED INFESTED BY CARPENTER ANTS BY WARDS AND YEAR

	Up to 1982		1983		1984	
Wards	#	%	#	%	#	%
1- 3	13	13	13	9	15	9
4- 9	*	*	17	12	27	27
10-11	84	87	111	79	125	75
Total	97	100	141	100	167	100

* No figures are available for Wards 4-9 prior to 1983. Please see notes regarding Appendices 2.1 and 2.2.



CARPENTER ANT INFESTATION

PERIOD INFESTATION FIRST RECORDED / TREATED IN ONE OR MORE PROPERTIES	NUMBER OF NEW BLOCKS SUBJECT TO INFESTATION	CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF BLOCKS SUBJECT TO INFESTATION
BEFORE 1965	11	11
1966 - 1970	1	12
1971 - 1975	4	16
1976 - 1980	33	49
1981 - 1984	118	167

NOTE
SHADING FROM 1965 ON, OF AN ENTIRE BLOCK, WHICH BESIDES RESIDENTIAL USES MAY INCLUDE LARGE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SITES, INSTITUTIONS, PARKS, OTHER OPEN SPACES OR CEMETERIES ETC. DOES NOT MEAN THAT INFESTATION HAS BEEN DISCOVERED ON ALL SUCH SITES BUT ONLY IN ONE OR MORE PROPERTIES WITHIN THE RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF THE BLOCK.

MAP 6
CITY OF TORONTO
AREAS WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO CARPENTER ANT INFESTATION IN ONE OR MORE PROPERTIES COMPOSITE SITUATION TO DECEMBER 1984

CITY OF TORONTO PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
STEPHEN G. McLAUGHLIN - COMMISSIONER

Carpenter ant control grants solely funded by City

Carpenter ant control grants are awarded entirely from the City's own resources. Applicants can get 25% of the cost of chemical treatment to a maximum of $125. In 1984 the City awarded 31 grants amounting to $2,119. The average cost of treatment was $273 and the average grant was $68.

CARPENTER ANT CONTROL STATISTICS, APPENDICES:

CARPENTER ANT CONTROL STATISTICS, APPENDICES:

Note: re Appendices 2.1, 2.2 and Map 6

1. Since the beginning of the City's termite control program in 1965 only carpenter ant and no termite infestation cases seem to have been discovered in Wards 1, 2, 3, 10 and 11. The statistics for these areas can therefore be assumed to represent cases of carpenter ant infestation exclusively.

2. In respect of Wards 4 to 9 it is important to point out that the actual number of houses and blocks would be somewhat higher than indicated by Appendix 2.1 and 2.2 or the tables. In the areas in question both kinds of infestation occurred but because of the difficulty of separating carpenter ant cases from those of termites due to the manner in which records were maintained before 1983, it is not possible to fully document carpenter ant cases prior to 1983. However, since the number of such cases would be small, it does not significantly influence the assessment of the carpenter ant problem in the City.

APPENDIX 2.1

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES TREATED OR APPROVED FOR TREATMENT FOR CARPENTER ANTS BY WARD AND YEAR

Ward	1966	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Total
1								1	1	2		1	5
2	2					6	1						9
3		1								1		1	3
4*													
5*											3	2	5
6*											1	1	2
7*											4	2	6
8*											2		2
9*											12	6	18
10			1	1	2	2	7	3	12	13	15	9	65
11	2		2	1		3	8	8	12	21	22	9	88
Total	4	1	3	2	2	11	16	12	25	37	59	31	203

* The actual number of houses for Wards 4 to 9 would be somewhat higher than indicated here as explained in the notes regarding appendices.

APPENDIX 2.2

DISTRIBUTION OF BLOCKS WHERE CARPENTER ANT INFESTATION FIRST RECORDED IN ONE OR MORE PROPERTIES BY YEAR AND WARD

	Wards											
Year	1	2	3	4*	5*	6*	7*	8*	9*	10	11	Total
Before 1965	2	1								4	4	11
1966		1										1
1974			1									1
1975										1	2	3
Sub-total 1974-75			1							1	2	4
1976											1	1
1978		2								2	3	7
1979		1								7	5	13
1980	1									3	8	12
Sub-total 1976-80	1	3								12	17	33
1981	1									8	10	19
1982	2		1							9	17	29
1983					2	1	4	2	8	10	17	44
1984	1		1		2	1	2		5	7	7	26
Sub- total 1981-84	4		2		4	2	6	2	13	34	51	118
Grand Total	7	5	3		4	2	6	2	13	51	74	167

* As explained in notes re appendices the actual number of blocks in Wards 4-9 would be somewhat higher than indicated here.

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL